

## GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS IN REBATE CASES

Meat Packers Found Guilty at  
Kansas City.

## ILLEGAL RATES ACCEPTED

Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy  
Convicted of Getting Concessions  
From the Chicago, Burlington  
and Quincy Railway.

Kansas City, Mo.—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co. and the Nelson Morris Packing Company were found guilty in the United States District Court here of accepting concessions from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad on export shipments on packing house products.

Judge Smith McPherson, of Red Oak, Iowa, the presiding judge, stated that sentence would not be assessed until the case against the Burlington Railway, which is charged with granting the concession to the packers, is concluded.

The specific case considered, which is identical with the others, is that charging Cudahy & Co. with accepting a rate of twenty-three cents a hundred pounds on a shipment of lard to New York for export to Germany, when the legal tariff then on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was thirty-five cents.

The case is unusually important in the list of rebate trials to come up in this court, for it is the first time that any concern has been brought to trial before a jury on a charge affecting export rates as applied to the interstate commerce act.

Counsel for the defendants contended that the court lacked jurisdiction, which was overruled by Judge McPherson, and then that when they signed a contract covering the twenty-three cent rate it was legal, and that the Burlington later raised its tariff to thirty-five cents.

Judge Smith McPherson, in his charge to the jury, explained fully the law points involved, concluding:

"And when the amendment rates east of the Mississippi River were filed with the commission August 6, and the defendant knew of the same, it could not knowingly receive a less rate or concession than that paid by the general public without being guilty of receiving an unlawful concession, provided that the same was thus received by any kind of device as hereinafter related."

"This so because the right, privilege and liberty of contract usually existing between all persons and corporations is modified and controlled by that provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce between the States and foreign nations."

"It is important for you to determine whether the concession of twelve cents per hundred after August 6, from the rates covered by the schedules then on file with the commission, was the result of a device and whether done with guilty intent."

"It must have been, before you can convict, the result of a device and with a guilty intent, because, if the shipper did not know it was receiving concessions and did not have a guilty intent, no crime would be committed. As to device is meant that which is devised or formed by design; a contrivance; a project; a scheme to deceive; a stratagem or an artifice."

## LONGWORTHS MEET THE KING.

Edward VII. Guest at Dinner Given  
by Ambassador Reid.

London.—Seidman has the entertainment of visitors from any foreign country attracted the attention of the social, diplomatic and political world as did the dinner and reception given by Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid in Dorchester House for Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. King Edward, by his presence and attention to President Roosevelt's daughter, marked his esteem for the United States and the Chief Executive.

At the desire of King Edward Mrs. Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt, occupied the place on his left hand. Thus she took precedence of all the duchesses and other ladies present, including those of the first rank in London society. There were forty-two covers. The King sat in the center on one side of a long table. He wore ordinary evening dress, with knee breeches and a number of orders. Ambassador Reid faced His Majesty.

## PATRICK GETS ANOTHER STAY.

Justice Day Grants a Writ of Error—  
Case to Be Heard in October.

Canton, Ohio.—United States Supreme Court Justice William R. Day granted to ex-Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, and A. C. Shustone, of New York City, on behalf of their client, Albert T. Patrick, of New York, who was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, a writ of error and stay of execution.

This gives the counsel for Patrick the privilege of carrying the case before the United States Supreme Court in October.

Justice Day's decision again delays the carrying out of the death sentence on Patrick, who is now in the death house at Sing Sing. It makes the fifth postponement for Patrick.

## POSTAL RATES REDUCED.

Letters to Europe to Cost Five Cents  
an Ounce.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice Department has issued a statement giving the new provisions of the recent Universal Postal Congress. By increasing the weight unit from half an ounce to one ounce, a great reduction in letter postage is effected. This will take effect on October 1, 1907, after which date letters to Europe will cost five cents an ounce and three cents for every additional ounce.

## Prominent People.

Justice Brown reached the age of  
seventy last March.

Mark Twain will work two hours  
daily on his autobiography, his final  
task.

King Alfonso of Spain is devoted to  
the pleasures of the table and keeps a  
cook on duty until 4 in the morning.  
President Woodrow Wilson, of  
Princeton University, is being talked  
about a good deal nowadays as a possible  
Democratic candidate for President.

## KILL INNOCENT RUSSIANS

Murder Done Under Cloak of  
Martial Law.

Convictions Obtained on False Evi-  
dence Secured by Torture From  
Other Victims.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The severity with which martial law is enforced in the Baltic provinces is angrily resented by the Duma. Since January a military court has been in continuous session at Riga condemning great numbers to death on evidence extracted by torture. Most of the victims are ignorant youths.

According to the Dratzatia Viek (the Twentieth Century) the court consists of General Arboff and Lieutenant-Colonel Kerman, Bauman, Wilkowsky and Dresdoff. The tribunal sits in a church. Of eight persons recently condemned to death six proved an alibi and their innocence was confirmed by witnesses.

The whole inquiry is based upon a systematic violation of the law, torture being the chief agent by which weak minded persons have been brought to falsely accuse innocent people. The tortures inflicted include floggings and the rubbing of salt in to the wounds and the use of electricity. At the present time thirty-six persons are being tried on different counts.

Three witnesses attest the truth of the following: Four prisoners were being transferred from one prison to another under charge of Captain Davlovsky and a party of soldiers. On reaching a deserted spot near Grusenberg Captain Davlovsky called a halt, and addressing the prisoners exhorted them to confess and to plead guilty to the charge of plundering an office at Nadesha. On their refusing he threatened to kill them. He then ordered a man named Jodnis to step aside and think it over. On the man persisting that he was innocent and knew nothing of the affair he was made to stand up and was shot on the spot. The same fate befell a man named Buskman.

The two remaining men, horrified at the scene enacted before them and in order to save their own lives, falsely denounced a majority of thirty-six suspects now on trial. The details of the case probably would never have come to light but for the fact that the second man shot, although badly wounded, was not killed. He was found by some peasants and taken to a hospital, where he recovered and made a statement from which the foregoing details have been taken.

Captain Davlovsky, on being accused of murder and attempted murder, stated that he ordered the men to be shot for attempting to escape.

## RUSSIAN REGIMENTS REVOLT.

Outbreak at Pottava, Where Many Officers  
Join Mutineers.

St. Petersburg.—The Fletzk Regiment broke into open mutiny. It was because alleged promises made to the men in the autumn to ameliorate their condition were not fulfilled.

The soldiers, carrying their rifles, left their barracks and gathered in the square in the center of the town. They greeted the arrival of a detachment of police with cries of derision and commenced firing into the air. Their officers sought to pacify them without success.

Later deputations arrived from the Serak Regiment and the artillery brigade quartered in the town and declared their sympathy with the mutineers.

Subsequently the Fletzk Regiment, headed by its band, marched through the town in the direction of the barracks. As it approached the building the non-commissioned officers fired their rifles into the air, and many officers came out and joined in the demonstration.

The mutineers were in high spirits over the fact that neither the Cossacks nor police dared to face them. The men of the Moscow Infantry Regiment are also showing signs of discontent and are refusing to do sentry duty. They have demanded measures to ameliorate their condition.

## 4 HIGH SCHOOL BOYS DROWNED.

Members of Graduating Class Go  
Down With Boat While on an Outing.

Bangor, Me.—By the capsizing of a sailboat at Hynes' Pond, nine miles from Brewer, four members of the graduating class of the Brewer High School were drowned. They are Norman Herrick, seventeen, son of S. S. Herrick, of South Brewer; Winfield Brown, seventeen, son of Edwin Brown, of Brewer; Lamont Parker, eighteen, son of Mrs. F. A. Burrell, of Brewer; Lawrence Aiken, nineteen, son of George Aiken, of North Brewer.

The boat and students sank three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Thirteen pupils, boys and girls, were in the party, all but the four boys being on the beach.

## FAMINE THREATENS RUSSIA.

Harvests in the Volga Are a Complete  
Failure.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Although the crop reports from the Western provinces, including Poland, are good the latest reports from the Volga region indicate that Russia will not escape a famine. The harvest in that corner of the empire, especially in Kazan, threatens to be a complete failure owing to lack of rain. This is where the peasant agitation is most acute.

## LIGHTNING FIRES A GAS WELL.

Millions of Feet Consumed in Flams  
500 Feet High.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Eighteen million feet of natural gas is being consumed daily by the fire at a little town of Burnt House in Ritchie County.

The flames are rising 500 feet in the air and the great fountain of fire at night lights the surrounding country. The well was not capped when a flash of lightning ignited the gas.

## Feminine News Notes.

The young King of Spain is several  
inches shorter than his bride.

Miss Bret Harie, with the aid of a  
number of her father's English friends,  
has opened a typewriting office in London.

A woman in Paris who sued the owner  
of a motor car which had splashed  
mud over her clothes has won her case.

Bertha Krupp, the richest girl in the  
world, was betrothed to Secretary  
Bohlen of the Prussian Legation at the Vatican.

## 8 INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWO MUTUAL MEN

Granniss and Gillette Held For  
Perjury and Forgery.

## BOTH RELEASED ON BAIL

Members of the McCurdy "Inner  
Circle" Indicted by the Special  
Insurance Grand Jury in New  
York City.

New York City.—Important steps were taken toward the punishment of two of the important figures in the life insurance scandals of the past seven months when the special Grand Jury returned indictments against Robert A. Granniss and Walter R. Gillette, both until recently Vice-Presidents of the Mutual Life and for many years the right hand man of Richard A. McCurdy.

Six indictments were found against Dr. Gillette and two against Mr. Granniss. In five of the indictments Dr. Gillette is charged with forgery in the third degree and in the sixth with perjury committed before the special Grand Jury which has been investigating life insurance crime since May 7. One of the indictments against Mr. Granniss is for forgery in the third degree and the other merely charges misdemeanor.

The maximum punishment for perjury on indictment for felony, as in the case of Dr. Gillette, is twenty years in State prison. Forgery in the third degree is punishable by a misdemeanor or a fine of \$500, or both.

All of the five indictments for forgery against Dr. Gillette are based upon the fraudulent doings of the Mutual Life's supply department under Andrew C. Fields and the consequent false entries in the books of the company, made, it is alleged, by direction of Dr. Gillette to conceal the fraud. Falsifying the books or records of a corporation constitutes forgery in the third degree.

The two indicted men were not subjected to the humiliation of arrest, arrangements having been made with their counsel to have them within easy reach at the time the indictments were filed in court. Both men pleaded not guilty and were admitted to bail. Dr. Gillette is \$10,000 and Mr. Granniss is \$5,000.

With the true bills against the two former officials of the Mutual, the special Grand Jury brought into court a presentment which was a scathing arraignment of the methods in vogue during the McCurdy regime and in a sense as significant as the indictments themselves. It was read in court by Henry E. Joyce, the foreman, amid profound silence.

The statement of the special Grand Jury indicates that the same tactics were resorted to before that body as before the Armstrong Committee, under cross-examination by Charles E. Hughes regarding the questionable expenditures they had authorized, said that those items could all be explained by one or other of these officials: E. Lyman Shortt, a former General Solicitor for the Mutual, who died in the summer of 1905; Louis May, one of the most active trustees, who has been in his grave for years, and Herrick, who preceded Robert Oliphant as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures. When Mr. Hughes asked that the officers referred to be produced as witnesses, it was met with the statement that they were dead.

## FOOLISH FATHER'S ACT.

Upsets Canoe by Trying to Sail With  
Umbrella—Two Boys Drown.

Rochester, N. Y.—Noah Wright took his son Arthur and his chum, Elmer Schermerhorn, to Genesee Valley Park for an outing. The boys were about seventeen years old. Wright hired a canoe from one of the boat houses. After paddling about for a time he turned the canoe over and seized an umbrella attempted to sail the canoe. The boys protested, but Wright persisted until a gust of wind overturned the craft. Wright was saved, but both boys were drowned. His son's last words were, "Father, it is your fault."

## COLONEL H. A. DU PONT WINS.

Defeats Addicks For Senator—Selection  
Made Unanimous.

Dover, Del.—Colonel Henry A. Du Pont, of Wilmington, defeated J. Edward Addicks in the contest for the vacant seat from Delaware in the United States Senate. Colonel Du Pont was selected to fill the vacancy by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, which was held at a time when the action of the caucus, which was unanimous, ends a contest that has continued for eleven years, during which time Addicks was the candidate of the Union Republicans for United States Senator.

## WHYTE MADE SENATOR.

Governor Warfield Appoints Him to  
Succeed Mr. Gorman.

Baltimore, Md.—Governor Warfield has appointed William Pinckney Whyte, the lawyer and former Governor and United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman.

Mr. Whyte will serve until the next Legislature meets in January, 1908.

## Two Men Killed by Lightning.

While being corn on Mrs. Bernice Weston's farm, one mile south of Jamestown, N. Y., at 4:30 o'clock p. m., John Burns and John Long, forty-five and forty-eight years of age, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. They were working in the middle of the lot.

Christian Scientists Dedicate Temple.

Forty thousand Christian Scientists dedicated the \$2,000,000 temple of the church in Boston.

## National Game.

Jimmy Caspy is playing great ball  
and hitting hard for Brooklyn.

Shortstop O'Neil, late of New York, has joined the Providence Club, which has released third baseman Krueger.

There is not a pitcher in either league showing more this year than Lundgren, the young Swede twirler of the Chicago Nationals.

The Boston Club has brought Catcher Criger to Boston for treatment by Dr. Andrew F. Christian, a noted expert on nervous troubles.

## TUCKER PUT TO DEATH

Executed at Boston For Murder  
of Mabel Page.

## Roosevelt Sent Letter Objecting to Clemency—Condemned Man Protested Innocence.

Boston, Mass.—Charles L. Tucker was put to death by electricity for the murder of Mabel Page in 1904.

Tucker was pronounced dead five minutes after the current was turned into his body.

When Tucker arrived in front of the death chair he drew from his trousers pocket a brief statement, which he read. The statement was:

"I hope that God will forgive me for all the wrongs I have ever done in my past life. I forgive everyone who has ever wronged me. I am at peace with my Maker. May God have mercy on my soul."

Tucker left a letter to his counsel, in which he protested his innocence. Governor Curtis Guild made the following reply:

"Dear Sir—I have given careful consideration to your last appeal. I am regretfully forced to decline to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Faithfully yours,

"CURTIS GUILD, Jr."

Some of those who participated in the Faneuil Hall meeting sent a message to President Roosevelt asking him to interfere in Tucker's behalf. The President's telegram to the Governor was as follows:

The White House.

Washington, June 30, 1906.  
Governor Curtis Guild, Boston, Mass.: Have been requested on behalf of certain parties in Boston to interfere with the execution of Tucker, it being alleged that it is my duty so to do inasmuch as I have the power under the Federal laws.

No showing has been made to me that I have such power, but, without regard to this, I desire to state to you that in my judgment your decision not to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mabel Page was killed while alone in her father's home, near Weston, Mass., April 1, 1904.

No clues to her slayer were found, except a rusty knife and a cheap scarf-pin. Charles L. Tucker was arrested three days later.

The principal evidence against him was his peculiar travel in the neighborhood of the Page home on the afternoon of the murder. His ownership of a knife the blade of which had been broken before it was concealed was also brought out against him. Beside the girl's body a Canadian stickpin was found of which it was proved Tucker was the owner. He was convicted of the murder January 25, 1905.

## EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

Says He Will Reduce Cost of Auto  
Power—Finds Cobalt Beds.

Asherville, N. C.—Thomas A. Edison has found important cobalt deposits in North Carolina, as a result of which he says he will be able to reduce the cost of storage batteries in automobiles fifty per cent. and the cost of traffic in cities fifty-five per cent.

"I have found cobalt in Lincoln, Gaston, Shelby and Jackson Counties," he said. "In Jackson County there is a large quantity of it, while the beds are valuable in the other counties. I made assays of the mineral in many places and I found the quality to be just what I was looking for."

"The electric vehicles have been under a great handicap because of the very heavy storage batteries we were forced to put in them. When I can equip an automobile propelled by the cobalt system the weight will be one-half."

## TENEMENT BLAZE KILLS FOUR.

Two Firemen Also Terribly Injured by  
Falls in New York.

New York City.—In a fire in the tall tenement at 200 East Ninety-seventh street three children and a woman lost their lives and two firemen were so badly injured that their recovery is considered doubtful.

As there were more than 200 persons in the house many of them were unable to reach the fire escapes and had to jump down the airshafts to save their lives. Sixteen Italian families, three negro families and two Jewish families occupied the tenement where the fire took place.

The victims were Rebecca Rabinowitz, thirty-three years old; Abraham, seven months; Ida, five years, and Fannie, eight years old.

## SHAW TURNS DOWN DAY.

Secretary Refuses to Speak at Syracuse  
University Commencement.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, refused a message from the Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, cancelling his engagement to deliver the commencement oration.

It is thought that Secretary Shaw did not wish to appear here because of Chancellor Day's attack on President Roosevelt and his defense of the Standard Oil Company and the Beef Trust. John D. Archibald, the Standard Oil magnate, president of the Board of Trustees, said word that he would be unable to attend the annual meeting of the trustees.

## Speaks of Peace, Acts Warlike.

Emperor Francis Joseph told the Delegation that Austria-Hungary is at peace with all the world and means to stay so, then notified them that they would be asked for money for arms and warships in a hurry.

## Patrick Denied New Trial.

Recorder Goff, of New York City, denied the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, condemned to death for the murder of W. M. Rice, the Texas millionaire.

## Sporting Notes.

The trout season on Long Island  
opened auspiciously.

Eighty-two clubs are now in the Western Golf Association list of members.

Chester W. Cuthell was elected captain of the Columbia basketball team for 1907.

John Harper Mallory, of Pittsburgh, has been elected captain of the Yale freshman nine.

General John R. Castleman, of Louisville, has accepted the presidency of the Western Jockey Club.

## KENTUCKY WELCOMES HER SONS HOME

Henry Watterson Leads in Glorifying  
Sons of the Soil.

## NATIVES GATHER AT LOUISVILLE

Unveiling of Statue of Author of "My  
Old Kentucky Home" Feature  
of the Occasion—Speeches by  
Distinguished Visitors.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky welcomed back to their native soil many thousands of sons and daughters invited from their homes elsewhere to a week of festival and reunion. More than ten thousand persons gathered at the armory, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, plants, flags, bunting, streamers and electric lights. Before the speaking bands played Southern airs, concluding with "My Old Kentucky Home," which was received with thunders of applause.

Governor Beckham and Mayor Barth welcomed the visitors for State and city, while "Marse" Henry Watterson delivered the chief address of greeting. The famous journalist and orator struck a chord responsive to his eloquence. There was also an address by David R. Francis, a Kentuckian and former Governor of Missouri.

In illustrating the solidarity of Kentuckians, Mr. Watterson said, that after the Civil War, "when the prospect, 'O my Kentucky, always a Kentuckian,' was met by the answering voice, 'blood is thicker than water,' and the Goodloes, the Ballards and the Speeds, the Harlan, the Frys and the Murrys clasped their hands across the breach and made short shrift of the work of reconstruction with the Buckners, the Prestons and the Dukes. Thus it is that here at least the perplexed grandchild cannot distinguish between the grizzled grandfather who wore the blue and the grizzled grandfather who wore the gray."

"Kentucky, which gave Abraham Lincoln to the North and Jefferson Davis to the South, contributing a very nearly equal quota of soldiers to each of the contending armies of that great conflict—in point of fact, as many fighting men as had ever voted in any election—than had ever been furnished in time of war by any modern State—Kentucky, thus rent by civil feud was first to know the battle was ended and to draw together in reunited brotherhood."

"Kentucky struck the earliest blow for freedom, furnished the first martyrs to liberty in Cuba. It was a Crittenden, smiling before the file of Spanish musketry, refusing to be blindfolded or to bend the knee for the fatal vote; who uttered the keynote of his race: 'A Kentuckian always faces his enemy, and kneels only to his God.' It was another Kentuckian, the gallant Holman, who, undaunted by the dread determination, the cruel death-blow, having drawn a white beard for himself, brushed his friend aside and drew another in his stead. Ah, yes, we have our honors along with our heroics, and laugh upon at ourselves and our mishaps and our jokes, but we are nowise a bloody-minded people; the rather, a sentimental, hospitable, kindly people, caring perhaps too much for the picturesque and too little for consequences."

"General Grant once said to me: 'You Kentuckians are a clanish set. Whilst I was in the White House, if a Kentuckian happened to get in harm's way, or wanted an office, the Kentucky contingent began to pour in; in case he was a Republican, the Democrats said he was a perfect gentleman, in case a Democrat the Republicans said the same thing; can it be that you are all perfect gentlemen?' With unblushing candor I told him that we were, that we fought our battles as we washed our linen, and that, when the trouble came, it was Kentucky against the universe."

Among the other speakers were former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Governor James B. McCreary and T. C. Crittenden.

Miss Louise Lee Hardin, of Denver, who conceived the idea of the "Home Coming," was escorted to the rostrum, where Governor Beckham presented a gold medal to her in behalf of the State. The Abraham Lincoln Cabin is set up on a conspicuous site in Central Park under the constant guard of a detail of militia.

One day was given to the memory of the man who, although not a native Kentuckian, has perhaps by his gift of song done as much to make the State known among the men as any man ever lived in this home—Stephen C. Foster, the author of "My Old Kentucky Home." The model of his statue, to stand in the Capitol, was unveiled, and the songs of the composer were sung by a chorus of 1000 school children.

## American's Statue of Harcourt.

A statue of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, by Mr. Waldo Story, an American sculptor, was unveiled in the lobby of the British House of Commons.

## John Burns Blames Canned Meats.

John Burns in a speech at London connected the abnormal infantile mortality in England with canned meats and intemperance among women.

## Roosevelt Denies Interference.

Reports that President Roosevelt had interfered in the political campaign in Iowa were denied at the White House.

## King Haakon Greeted.

Crown Prince Olaf left Christiania on their journey through Norway before the coronation, and were warmly greeted by the people.

## McClellan Denounces Politics.

Mayor McClellan, of New York City, denounced politics as a trade and lauded it as a profession in an address at the commencement of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

## Newsy Gleanings.

The Southern States want immi-  
grants from Europe.

There are twenty-seven Governors of States to be elected next November.

The Standard Oil Company has raised prices again on all grades of gasoline.

Hail stones weighing twelve pounds are declared to have fallen near Saratoga, N. Y., during a storm.

Of the foreign-born population, ninety-four per cent. is resident in the North, and six per cent. in the South.

## FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Men and Women Blown Up at  
Pequea, Pa.

Report Was Heard 15 Miles—Remains  
of Victims Hanging to  
Trees 100 Yards Away.

LANCASTER, Pa.—As a result of the explosion of the dynamite factory near Pequea, owned by the C. R. McCabe Company, of Pittsburgh, eleven men were killed and five injured.

The McCabe company's factory was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to keep H. S. Kerbaugh & Co., the contractors, supplied with an ample quantity of explosives. The work involved some of the heaviest railroad blasting that the country has witnessed since the construction of the transcontinental lines to the Pacific. How many tons exploded will never be known, but the detonation was heard for a distance of fifteen miles.

All of the buildings save one were completely destroyed. The structure that escaped was occupied by women employees. The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery, as all who might have shed light on the affair are dead.

For great distances the landscape was laid waste, while the scene of carnage at the plant was sickening. The forty girls escaped as if by a miracle, as the building they occupied was in the immediate vicinity. All are pros- trated and deaf from the shock, and it will be days before some recover. Two men from York County were leaving the building with a wagon load of dynamite just as the disaster occurred, and their bodies were blown to atoms. Windows in houses a mile away were shattered. Immense holes were torn in the ground.

The dead are: Benjamin Gebhardt, aged twenty-two; Benjamin Rineer, aged twenty-one; George Rineer, aged twenty; Fred Rice, aged twenty-three; married; Collis Parker, aged eighteen; Phares Shoff, aged eighteen; William Funk, aged nineteen; John Boatman, aged seventeen; an unknown man; two men unknown, residents of York County.

All except the last two lived in the immediate vicinity of the dynamite plant.

The seriously injured are: Walter Brown, Martine Rineer, George Gray, Charles Cramer and Jacob Shoff.

## THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Woman, Daughter and Granddaughter  
Lose Lives.

Middletown, N. Y.—By the burning of a farmhouse at Wallpack Center, N. Y., a grandmother, her daughter and granddaughter were burned to death. The three were Mrs. Jacob Emory, seventy-two years old; Mrs. Matilda Garrison, forty-two years old; and Ellish Garrison, twelve years old. Jacob Emory, the husband of Mrs. Emory, was awakened by the smoke and found the whole house in flames. Jacob Garrison, his grandson, leaped from a second-story window and escaped unhurt.

The three women were in a back room up stairs and a ladder was run up to the window by the men. Flames were bursting forth and the women could be heard moving about for an instant. Then there came a cry and all was still. Some hours later the bodies were found in the cellar burned to a crisp.

## FOUR KILLED BY FIRE.